

STUDY OF APPLIED SPEAKING

应用口语学习



SET ONE

SEQUENCE TOPIC STUDIES

有序话题学习

Generally speaking, Set One is to implement the basic approach through a sequence learning pattern. Readers should study carefully and grasp the basic skills in the elementary stage through learning the sequential topics. Keep in mind that the sequential patterns emerge naturally in real situation. However, it is impossible to predict who will initiate a certain topic during the conversation. The best way to break the speaking barrier is to practice each topic and reconstruct each topic in a fresh conversation.

总体来讲，第一单元旨在通过有序的学习模式来实施基础口语训练方法。读者应该认真学习并通过序列话题来掌握基础阶段的内容。切记序列模式在真实环境中是自然体现的。然而在对话中将由谁发起何种话题是无法事先预测的。打破交流障碍的最佳方法是练习每个话题并将其在对话中重组。

NO REPETITION 不要重复

Before the first topic “Greeting”, we should be clear about a principle in oral communication: don’t duplicate another person’s remark.

This principle seems confusing, but it is actually easy to understand. In the daily interaction, nobody is willing to communicate with a duplicator: no matter what you say, he/she replies by duplicating your words exactly. For instance, A says, “Hello!” B replies, “Hello.” A says, “How do you do?” B responds, “How do you do?” According to the dialogue, there seems to be no problem in saying so. But as far as A is concerned, he/she can hardly sense the other person’s feeling. That is to say, A feels B is unwilling to talk with him/her. As a result, the situation would be quite embarrassing, which will affect the communication of the next topic. However, the fresh learner B feels he has made a perfect response and feels complacent. This is a factor which traditional spoken English teaching has not taken into account. There is a principle of Spokenology: do not duplicate other people’s remark, forcing English learners actually to learn a certain topic rather than duplicate others’ remark in a perfunctory manner. When learning the topics in this book, English learners should make responses quite different from the original questions to achieve the goal of “diversity in the dialogue” during the process of spoken English learning. For example, a person says, “Nice to see you!” Traditionally, the response would be “Nice to see you, too.” This is a complete duplication of the greeting. According to the principle in Spokenology, the word “nice” should be replaced by other similar words, such as “glad” “happy” or “honor”. In this way, the dialogue will not be stiff and awkward.

In this book, words and expressions that can be replaced are marked both in the questions and in the responses, which can be freely replaced by others. In the initial learning phrase, this principle may seem hard to accept. Keep on learning and give up those bad habits when responding. An English learner is bound to reap huge benefit step by step.

在开始第一个话题“问候”之前，我们先要明确一个口语交流中的规则：尽可能不要重复别人的话。

这个规则看似苛刻，但事实上却很好理解。在日常交流中，谁都不喜欢和一台复读机交流：一方无论说什么，对方都原封不动地还给提问者。比如，提问者 A 说：Hello! B 回答：Hello. A 又问：How do you do? B 回答：How do you do? 对话看似没什

么问题。但是对于 A 来说，他完全体会不到对方的感受，觉得对方不希望和自己继续交流。这样气氛会变得很尴尬，自然会影响到下个话题的进行。然而对于初学者 B 来说，他觉得自己很完美地回答了 A 发起的对话，还沾沾自喜。这也是传统口语教学中缺乏考虑的一个因素。因此，口语学中有一项规则：尽可能不要重复别人的话，迫使学习者真正学习特定“话题”，而不是简单复读别人的话敷衍了事。这个规则贯穿于本书整个教学过程中。本书提倡所有话题回答时尽量选择与原句差异较大的句式，以实现在口语学习中对话的多样化。比如 A 说：Nice to meet you! 传统的回答是：Nice to meet you, too. 这实际上就是把别人说的话原封不动地重复一遍。按照口语学的规定，应将回答句中的 nice 用多种词替换，如 glad、happy 或 honor，这样对话就不再呆板。

在本书中，可替换部分以及替换词已经在句中标示出来。无论问与答都可以自由替换。在学习的开始阶段，这条规则可能让人难以接受。坚持下去，改掉不好的回答习惯对学习者来说是绝对有益的。

TOPIC
01

GREETINGS / GRE1, GRE2, GRE3 问候

Call

Hello / Hi. = Hiya / Hello, beautiful / there.

Respond

Hello / Hi. = Hiya / Hello, beautiful / there.

Call

Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening.

Respond

Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening.

Good morning to you, too / Good afternoon to you, too / Good evening to you, too.

Call

Howdy? = How do you do? / Howdy do?

Respond

Howdy? = How do you do?

人们在日常的口语交流中,会以各种各样的话题开头。在这些话题中,当属“问候”最为简单,也最为常用。“问候”表示一种“认可”。无论是第一次见面的陌生人,还是已经成为朋友的熟人,甚至是每天一起生活的家人,“问候”都可以作为非常标准而且礼貌的开头话题。尽管“问候”如此常见,但并不代表这个话题老套呆板,反而是相当流行的话题之一。如今,年轻人几乎都会学一点点外语,而这些“入门级”外语通常都是问候词。比如,英语的“hello”、中文的“你好”、西班牙语的“hola”、日语的“こんにちは”等。本书将“问候”作为学习的第一个话题,不仅仅是因为其结构相对简单,同时也因为本书主要介绍如何与陌生人交流,地道的问候往往会拉近人与人之间的关系,这样更有利于之后话题的展开。

问候语主要分为三类：

第一类为 Hi、Hello 和 Hiya。其中 Hiya 和前两个词意思相同。

第二类为 Good morning/afternoon/evening/night。其中 good night 意为“晚安”，一般是指夜晚睡前的告别语，而本书要讨论的是和陌生人的对话，因此这个句型几乎不会出现，故暂不考虑。如果是晚上会面，请用 Good evening。

前文中谈论过不要重复对方的问话，因此想回复对方的问候时，可在句末加 to you, too 来改变句型，如 Good morning to you, too。

第三类为 How do you do，这个句型是相当老式的句型，现在几乎不会使用了，但也应知晓。该句型的变形为 Howdy，意思完全相同。

之所以把问候语分成三类，是因为这三种句型可以任选其一使用，也可以任选其二来用。但无论如何选择，第一类永远放在最开始，第二类随后，第三类结尾。

选一类使用很好理解，在此不赘述。在选两类来提问的时候，可用句型如下：

一和二组合，例：Hello, good morning! 或者 Hi, good evening!

二和三组合，例：Good morning, how do you do! 或者 Good evening, howdy!

但是选择两类的时候没有第一类和第三类的组合，第一类和第三类表达的意义相同，因此不会这么用。

关于问候语的回答，如果对方的问句只是单独一句话，那么随意选择一句回答即可；若使用第二类句型回答，注意时间不要弄错。

如果对方的问句是由两类组合的句式，那么只要回答最后一句的问题即可，例如：

Call: Hi, good afternoon!

Respond: Good afternoon to you, too! (仅回答了逗号后面的部分，前一部分忽略)

问候语部分的内容就这么多，练习时除掌握结构以外，还要让自己改掉重复提问的毛病。

如果你在问候对方或和别人聊天时，对方并没有回应你，或者说你没听清对方要表达什么，这就涉及话题：怎样请求“重复”。

男孩向女孩打招呼时可使用一种特别的方式：Hello, beautiful! 这种方式的问候蕴含着一定的赞美之意。但是，使用的时候需要根据实际情况来定，以免被对方认为轻浮。而女孩同样有与之对应的问候句型：Hello, handsome! 其用法与 Hello, beautiful! 相同，只是性别对调了一下。此外，女生还有专用的打招呼句式，如 Hello, there! 其中的 there 并没有实际意义，这个句子的使用相对更随意些。

TOPIC
02

REPETITION / REP 重复

Beg your pardon?

Can you repeat what you said?

Can you say that again?

Could you please repeat what was said?

Could you please repeat what you just said?

Could you repeat that, please?

Could you say that again, please?

Excuse me?

I beg your pardon.

I beg your pardon, but would you repeat that?

I can't hear you. Would you speak a little louder?

I didn't quite hear you. Could you speak more clearly?

I'm afraid I didn't hear that.

I'm afraid I didn't quite catch what you were saying.

I'm sorry.

I'm sorry, but I didn't quite catch what you were saying.

I'm sorry, but I didn't quite hear what you said.

I'm sorry, could you possibly¹ repeat it, please?

I'm sorry, I can't follow you. Would you speak a little more slowly?

I'm sorry, I didn't catch / hear that.

I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said.

I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.

I'm sorry, what did you say?

I'm sorry, what did you say to me?

I'm sorry, would you mind repeating that, please?

¹ possibly ['pɒsəbli]

I'm sorry, would you mind saying it again?

I wonder if you'd mind repeating it again.

Pardon?

Pardon me?

Please say that again?

Say that again, please?

Sorry?

Sorry, but I missed that.

Sorry, I couldn't make that out.

Sorry, I didn't catch you.

Sorry, I didn't get any of that.

Sorry, I'm afraid I don't understand² you.

Sorry, what did you say?

Sorry, what was that again?

Sorry, you lost me.

What? What did you say?

What was that again, please?

What was that you said?

Would you please say that again?

Would you repeat what you said, please?

“重复”话题在口语对话中要求对方进行重述。本节将分析请求别人重复以及被别人请求重复的口语中需要注意的要点。

“重复”话题主要出现在以下三种情况：

1. 通信障碍：一方因为某种原因听不到或者听不清。
2. 语言障碍：一方因为语言或者文化差异无法理解。
3. 对方拒绝回答：一方因为某些原因强行终止谈话。

由于“重复”的特殊性，它可以用于和任何人的对话当中，同时它出现的位置也不固定，在一个完整的交流过程中，除开头以外，它可以在任一位置出现。但是

2 understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]

无论在哪一位置出现，应对的方式基本相同。

对于情况一和二，当沟通出现障碍时，“重复”的含义主要是想让说话人将表达内容的最后一部分重复一遍，而无须从头开始整个话题。例如：

A: Hello, glad to meet you.

B: Beg your pardon?

B 的意思是请 A 重复最后的 glad to meet you 这一部分。

需要特别说明的是，如果通信没有障碍，仅是因为第二种原因进入“重复”话题，那么建议读者在重复的时候，使用不同的句子重新表达。这样可以避开对方听不懂的部分，让交流更加通畅。当然也有例外的情况：如果是在进行介绍的时候，就需要把整个话题（包括之前的话题）都重复一遍，例如，只重复最后一句 How should I call you? 会给人一种很突兀的感觉。

第三种情况为一方请求重复而对方不应答，这种情况建议最好立即停止当前对话。与之前的两种情况不同的是：要注意请求重复的次数。如果一方请求重复达到了两次而对方仍没有任何回应，要么是严重的通信障碍，已经无法继续对话；要么是第三种情况，对方已经不愿意应答，这时候趁早结束交谈比较好。

特别提示

对于需要进行英语面试的学生，这里可以提供一个小技巧。当你发现面试官提出的问题中，有你生疏的词汇，或者完全不知其所云的时候，说 I don't understand 必然会给自己扣分。这个时候不妨发起“重复”话题，让面试官再说一次他的提问，很有可能面试官用的词和之前所用的词不同，自己听懂问题的概率自然也就大得多了。更重要的是，请求“重复”并不代表想作弊，这是正常交流中的一部分，只是要注意请面试官重复的次数和频率，因为过多的“重复”请求会使考官认为你的英语听力能力过于薄弱。

TOPIC
03

INTRODUCTION—UNKNOWNING / I—U 介绍——陌生人

Call

Allow me to introduce myself. I'm _____.

Let me introduce myself. I'm _____.

Excuse me, I don't believe / think we've met. I'm / My name is _____.

Excuse me, I'm / My name is _____.

Hello, let me introduce myself. I'm _____.

Hello / Hi, I'm / My name is _____.

How do you do? My name is _____.

I don't believe I've had the pleasure. I'm / My name is _____.

I don't believe / think we've met. I'm / My name is _____.

I don't believe / think we've met before. My name is _____.

I'm _____.

May I introduce myself? I'm _____.

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is _____.

Respond

Glad / Happy / Nice / Pleased to meet you.

Happy to know you.

Howdy = How do you do?

I'm glad / honored / to meet you.

I'm very glad / honored / pleased / to meet you.

I'm very glad to have the opportunity³ to meet you.

I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance⁴.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

[I] It's a privilege⁵ to know you.

3 opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nəti]

4 acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns]

5 privilege ['prɪvəlɪdʒ]

面对陌生人的介绍，句型主要分为两个部分。例如：Let me introduce myself, I'm Luke. 该句两部分以逗号分开，前半部分用于引出话题，后半部分则是对名字的陈述。需要注意的是，这两部分中，虽然按照常理来讲名字更需要对方记住，然而从话题的角度出发，前半句更为重要。因为引出话题的是前半句而非后面的句子，所以前半句为主体，后半句为从句。因此，讲这个话题的时候要注意不要过长地陈述自己的名字，否则句子的重点将会落到陈述名字上，这会使对方觉得这个人认为自己的名字（或姓氏、身份）很了不起，这是不礼貌的。所以在使用的時候，从句只要比主句短即可，无须对自己详细介绍。

而作为回应方，大部分人会选择用“见面”话题的部分内容来回答，在此话题内容进行完毕后，通常对方会使用“名字”话题的部分内容来问名字。也有少数人会用“介绍自己”来回应对方，但在介绍完自己后还是要用“见面”话题。比如：

Let me introduce myself, I'm Luke.

I'm Ann. Nice to meet you, Luke.